Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

Reconnaissance Survey Final Report

of

Valley County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage
John Kay - Principal Investigator
Lonnie Dickson - Survey Assistant
Robert Kay - Photographer
with
Historic Overview by Dr. Kathleen Fimple

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
1500 "R" Street
Lincoln, NE   68501
(402) 471-4787

Lawrence Sommer
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Staff:

Carol Ahlgren:	Survey and Inventory
Barbara Epp:	Secretary/Receptionist
Teresa Fatemi:	Staff Assistant
Joni Gilkerson:	National Register Program
Greg Miller:	Review and Compliance
David Murphy:	Architect, Special Projects
L. Robert Puschendorf:	Grants and Sponsored Programs
Michael A. Rindone:	Restoration/Tax Incentives
Terry Steinacher:	Archeology

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INTRODUCTION

Fig. 1: Circa 1890 abandoned farmstead, rural Valley County, Nebraska (VY00-090).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
(402) 471-4787
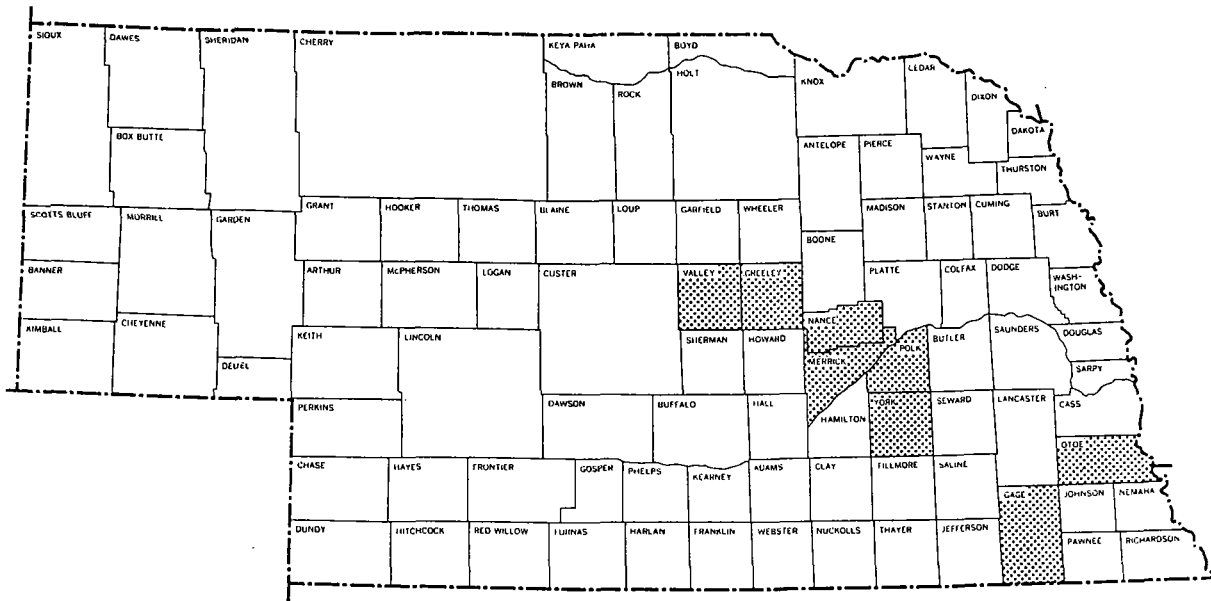
Fig. 2: Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Valley County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 117 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a buildings physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they
do not. To evaluate historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of
integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Valley County properties for
NEHBS recordation. A total of 451 properties in Valley County retained sufficent integrity
for preliminary survey. These 451 properties were added to an existing database of 97
properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical
results of the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized
according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included
in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey

VALLEY COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
VY00: Rural	178 (36)	633 (85)	8 (17)	230 (35)	0 (4)
VY01: Arcadia	41 (52)	61 (58)	1 (0)	5 (0)	0
VY02: Elyria	6 (0)	13 (0)	0	0	0
VY03: North Loup	53 (0)	76 (0)	0	1 (0)	0
VY04: Ord	173 (9)	276 (10)	4 (2)	1 (0)	1 (0)
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	451 (97)	1,059 (153)	13 (19)	237 (35)	1 (4)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	548	1,212	32	272	5

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 226.3 square miles (144,800 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF VALLEY COUNTY
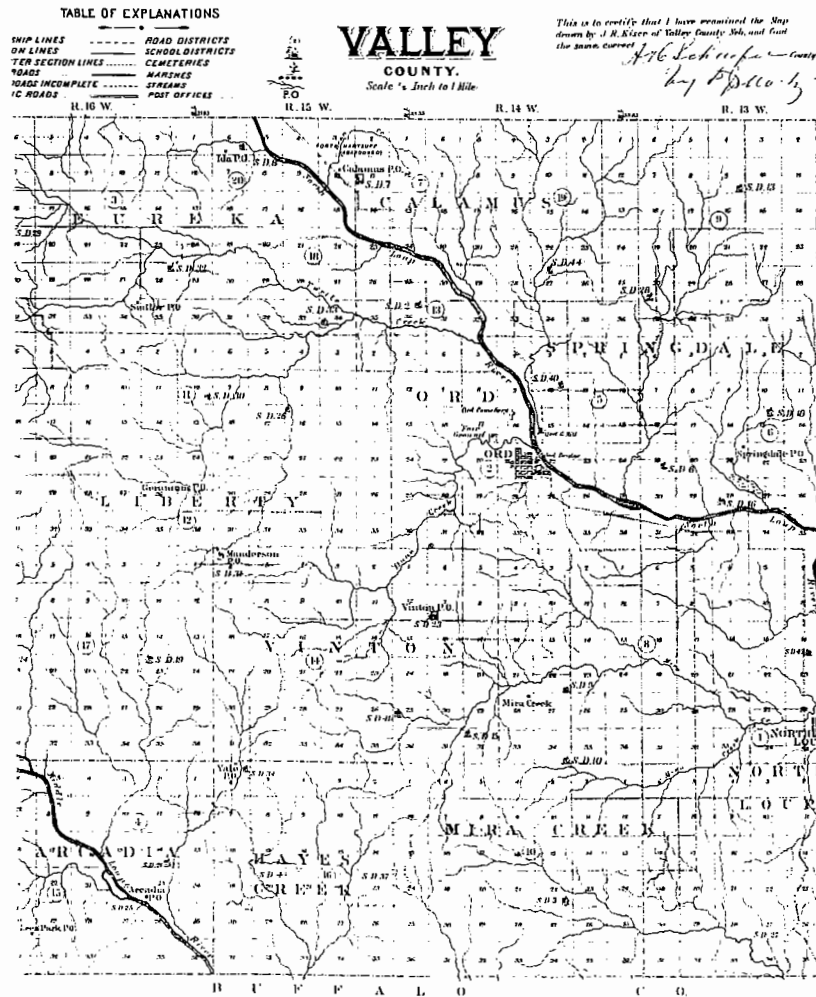
Fig. 3: Valley County Atlas, 1884-1885

Physical Description

Valley County is located in the east central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a square, measuring twenty-four miles on a side. The total land area of Valley County is 567 square miles. The overall appearance is one of hilly land, with elevations ranging from approximately 2000 feet to 2300 feet.

Five types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, plains, dissected plains, and bluffs and escarpments. Valley land is flat land located along the major waterways, Middle Loup and North Loup Rivers. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. In Valley County the plains are located in an oblong area in the center of the county running from northwest to southeast. In some places bluffs and

escarpments can be found between the valleys and plains. Bluffs and escarpments are areas of rugged land with very steep sides and irregular slopes, usually found rising above a river valley. An extensive bluff area rims the North Loup River on its south side in central and northern Valley County, with a small area on the south side of the Middle Loup. Sand hills land is found only in the far northeastern corner, an extension of a larger area in Greeley County. Sand hills land is composed of hills of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. The remainder of the county consists of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests.

The county's primary drainage system is composed of tributaries of the Loup River. The two largest are the Middle Loup River and the North Loup River, each with tributaries of its own. The North Loup River runs from northwest to southeast and drains over half of the county with these tributaries: Dane, Turtle, Myra, and Davis Creeks on the west side and Messenger, Spring, Elm, Haskell, Gravel, and Bean Creeks on the east side. The Middle Loup River cuts through the southwest corner. Its tributaries are Cottonwood, Hawthorne, Hayes, and Lee Creeks. In addition to these natural waterways, the Burwell-Taylor Canal runs on the east side of the North Loup with the Sumpter-Ord Canal on the west side, and the Farwell Main Canal runs on the east side of the Middle Loup with Canal No. 1 on the west side.

The climate in Valley County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the central portion of the state is 21.6 degrees F, while the average July temperature is 75.7 degrees F. The average annual precipitation for the central region is 23.08 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The lowest levels of precipitation ever recorded in this area are in the 11 to 12 inch range, and the greatest, in the 38 to 40 inch range (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. Valley County is located on the border between these two groups of people. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the lower Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, frequently passed through present-day Valley County as they hunted up the Loup Valley in search of buffalo. The Sioux, a nomadic group from the west and north of Valley County, often hunted in this area also. Even after signing a treaty in 1868 confining them to a reservation in South Dakota, the Sioux continued to hunt in northern Nebraska since there were no settlers in the area. Conflict arose, however, in 1873 in northern Valley County when newly arrived settlers encountered the Sioux. The encounter, called the Pebble Creek fight, resulted in a request from citizens for the United States government to provide them with protection. The government responded by establishing Fort Hartsuff.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself.

Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good

fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy. The 1990 census reported a one half of one percent gain in population, but only ten of the ninety-three counties reported gains, with eighty-three showing a loss in population.

Valley County History

The first potential settlers to arrive in Valley County were a group of Seventh Day Baptists who were scouting the county in 1871 for potential settlement sites. They favored the fertile bottom land along the Loup River and in May of 1872 returned to establish their settlement, near present day North Loup. However, the first claim was filed in January of 1872 by A. M. Stewart whose land was on the Valley-Greeley County line. Another group of people also beat the Seventh Day Baptists out of the title of first settlers. One month before the North Loup settlement, a group of five young Danish settlers located on the west side of the North Loup, about two miles north of present day Ord. Soon after, the community of Springdale arose across the river from the Danish settlement and the county's first store was opened at that site.

In the year 1873 there was heavy immigration into the county, primarily along the North Loup River, although a significant, albeit isolated, settlement also existed in the southwest on the Middle Loup River. The large influx of people boosted the area's population high enough to warrant organization as a county. The town of Ord was selected for the site of the county seat, with its official survey coming the following year. This was also the year that settlers first experienced trouble with the Sioux. Several minor encounters yearly in the period resulted in little more than loss of property. However, in 1874 at the Pebble Creek fight, one settler was killed. Citizens responded by petitioning

the United States government for an Army outpost on the upper reaches of the North Loup River.

The War Department had already been considering such action, and in September, after much deliberation, a site in northern Valley county was selected. Construction was begun immediately on the new Fort Hartsuff. While the fort served its purpose of providing protection, it also provided an unexpected benefit. Grasshoppers and drought had caused financial distress to many settlers, with many even leaving the county. Some who may have contemplated joining the exodus were able to maintain their homesteads by supplementing their income through work on the various construction crews at the fort.

For the remainder of the decade farmers settled into fighting the plains environment for the survival of their corn and wheat crops, while construction played a major role off the farm. In 1874 the North Loup River bridge was begun at Springdale, with construction starting on the courthouse in Ord the following year. Major changes also took place at the fort in 1875 following a fire that destroyed part of the buildings. It was then ordered that concrete be used for partitions and to fill in between beams and rafters for all subsequent construction. In 1876 the new courthouse was completed and in 1877 the community of North Loup was officially established with building following.

While the 1880s were extremely profitable for farmers, Valley County had some set-backs as well. In 1881 Fort Hartsuff was deemed no longer necessary and the garrison was closed. The land was sold to the Union Pacific Railroad which in turn sold it to local farmers.

Fig. 4: Fort Hartsuff Historic District, 1874-75.

The following year the Union Pacific completed its grade to North Loup, although it would take four more years before it reached Ord. In 1885 a storm so severely damaged the

courthouse that it was decided to build a new one. Two new towns were platted during the decade: Arcadia in the southwest in 1885 and Elyria in the north in 1887. The year after it was platted, Arcadia benefitted from the arrival of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. And just one year after that the Burlington rivalled the Union Pacific by building through the county to Ord from Greeley Center.

Drought and economic recession made for a dismal decade in the 1890s. In mid decade both the Burlington and Union Pacific pulled their passenger trains off their North Loup branches due to the hard times. In response to the severe drought the North Loup Irrigation Company was formed in 1894 with a diversion dam at Ord and a canal to a spot near North Loup. Following the demise of the North Loup Company in 1896 two similar projects were undertaken. One, that began in neighboring Garfield County in 1897, was the Burwell Irrigation Company that had a diversion dam about seven miles west of Burwell and a canal to a spot near Elyria. The second, the Almeria Irrigation Company, was formed with a dam near Almeria and a canal to Taylor. Both companies operated until 1898. Two bright spots in the period were the first experiments with popcorn as a crop in 1895--a crop for which the region would become famous--and the restoration of passenger service on both North Loup branch lines in 1897.

During the first decade of the twentieth century Valley County recorded its second largest population gain on record, with over 2,100 more people in the county in 1910 than in 1900. In the rural areas, farmers in the North Loup Valley turned to truck farming, including potatoes, strawberries, and popcorn among their crops. In towns, telephone service arrived, as did other amenities such as gas street lights and water systems. North Loup initiated their Popcorn Days, which was to become one of the longest, continuous running celebrations in the state. A startling occurrence took place in 1904 when a small gold discovery was made on Gravel Creek. Although little came of the discovery, it did occur again in 1924 in the waters above Ord.

Population gain was much smaller in the second decade of the century, but Valley County did reach its largest population ever recorded (9,823) that year, as did the town of Arcadia. And while the county started a downward trend in population, North Loup reached its peak population in 1930.

As was the case in many places in the 1930s, the focus in Valley County was on water. In 1933 a petition was filed to create the Middle Loup Public Power and Irrigation district, which would irrigate 45,000 acres in parts of three counties. The water rights for the land were secured in 1934 and in 1936 approval of the application for a loan and grant from the WPA for the power and irrigation district project was received. Work started on the project in October of that year. Within two years all construction was completed.

During the 1940s many activities slowed as attention turned to the war effort. The new irrigation work was one such activity. Many people left the area for work at defense plants on the coasts and in neighboring states and towns. Those who remained benefitted from Public Works money that was used for community improvement. The post-war years, however, saw a renewal of interest in irrigation, with the formation of the Twin Loups Reclamation District in 1954 and the Twin Loups Irrigation District in 1958. The Bureau of Reclamation started construction of the Farwell Diversion dam in 1961. In addition, more farmers turned to deep-well drilling for their irrigation needs. By 1972 Valley County had 250 wells recorded when the new technology of center pivot irrigation arrived.

During the last few decades of the century Valley County suffered many of the problems associated with declining populations. Schools were closed or consolidated and rail service was curtailed or eliminated. While the county had adequate highway transportation, none of the highways were major thoroughfares. One positive addition to the county occurred in 1961 when the private owners of the old Fort Hartsuff buildings donated them along with fourteen acres to the state of Nebraska to be restored as a state historical park. This eventually helped the county's economy. Ord reached a peak population in 1980 and while the 1990 county population of 5,169 was the lowest in over 100 years, the losses in recent years were smaller than many experienced by its neighbors.

Valley County Towns

In the area near Arcadia a school and post office were established to serve the local settlers in 1874. The town itself was platted in 1885 on a site in the river bottom where Hawthorne Creek meets the North Loup. By March of 1886 five buildings were under construction. The first train arrived on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad's new line, and by the end of the year the town was home to twenty businesses. A flour mill was added in 1889 and in 1890 the Valley County School was built to serve both Arcadia and Lee Park, located five miles west of Arcadia. The town suffered a set back that same year when fire destroyed eight businesses on the north side of Main Street.

Having recovered from the fire and the recession, Arcadia prospered in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Arcadia Cream Company reported record production levels in 1898 and by 1900 the town had approximately three dozen businesses. Telephones were installed beginning in 1901, a water system was in operation by 1908, and in 1911 the Arcadia Electric Light and Power Company opened for business. The year 1904 was a memorable one, staring with a fire and followed by a tornado, which together caused considerable damage to the town. In 1910 the town had over seventy businesses and professional services, as well as a new brick high school.

Fig. 5: Main Street, circa 1910, Arcadia, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

By 1920 Arcadia had reached its peak population of 745 citizens. With its largest

population ever, the town had many demands to meet in the way of services. Several new businesses were opened, a new well was dug, and two parks were established over the next ten years. During the thirties fire plagued Arcadia. In 1934 the high school was destroyed, although it was rebuilt immediately. The same block that had burned in 1904 was once again destroyed by fire in 1937. The town once again rebuilt, adding a new health center in 1952, although many residents were lost to the depression and war effort. In 1974 disaster struck one more time. A tornado cut through town from southwest to northeast remaining on the ground the entire time and inflicting considerable damage. Having suffered numerous times at the hands of nature, coupled with a location twenty-nine miles from the larger community of Broken Bow, Arcadia's population in 1990 was 385, just over half of its 1920 maximum, with less than two dozen businesses.

Located in the north central part of the county, Elyria was platted by the Lincoln Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1887 as a mid-way station between Ord and Burwell. Although a post office was opened in 1888, the town developed slowly, hurt by the railroad's decision to close its station during 1894 and 1895 because of the economic conditions of the times. The town experienced its most growth in the first decade of the twentieth century. Phone service arrived in 1905 and a new school building was erected five years after that. By 1913 Elyria was the home to one of the eight banks in Valley County. Population figures are not available for the town for some years, but the apparent peak in population occurred in 1950 when 150 residents were counted. The 1990 census showed a population of 61, a decline due in great part to Elyria's location between the two larger communities of Burwell and Ord.

The area near present day **North Loup** was first settled by a group of Seventh Day Baptists in 1871. A post office and general store were established near by in 1873 and the town began to grow around that nucleus. It wasn't until 1877, however, that the town of North Loup was formally recognized. Local citizens voted for bonds to attract a railroad and in 1882 the Union Pacific Railroad arrived from St. Paul. This development resulted in the opening of a bank in the same year and a total of approximately sixteen businesses by the end of the following year. The town boomed as the terminus of the railroad and by 1886 the citizens erected a new school building. The boom ended that year, however, as the railroad built on to Ord, making it the terminus. During the 1890s farmers began to look for alternative crops and in the North Loup Valley some experimented with popcorn. The crop was so successful that by 1899 North Loup was known as the Popcorn Center of the World, and the community held its first "Popcorn Days" celebration in 1901.

Many improvements arrived during the last part of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries: telephone service, gas street lights, a water works, a light plant, and an organized fire department. The town grew quickly during this time, from 420 people in 1900 to 519 in 1910. By 1915 the school system had expanded to twelve grades and, as the population jumped over 600 in 1920, a new school was built. A cheese factory was added to the existing businesses in 1925, but, despite the automobile and tractors making their appearances, population increased little over the next few decades. The increase of six people during the 1920s did allow North Loup to record its high population of 643 in 1930. After the second world war, population declined and in 1959 North Loup and Scotia (Greeley County) merged their school districts. By 1990 the town's population stood at 361. Despite the various rises and falls of the economy and town population, North Loup continued to celebrate Popcorn Days throughout the decades, making it one of the oldest continuous celebrations in the state.

The town of **Ord** came about as a result of the county organization process in 1873. When the county was organized, a county seat also had to be designated, and Ord was selected. The town really did not exist, although there was considerable settlement in the area. In 1874 the site for a bridge over the North Loup River was placed at Ord and three local entrepreneurs purchased land for a town site from the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The town was surveyed and in 1875 the official town plat was filed. The courthouse was also begun in that year and completed in 1876. Most of the serious building began in 1876, starting with the City Hotel, constructed by S. S. Haskell, one of the three original entrepreneurs who was known as the "Father of Ord". A true growth spurt began in 1878 which included a general merchandise store moved from Springdale. Some of the growth was due to increased migration into the county, while other activity was a result of rumors that Fort Hartsuff was to be closed. Many people from the extreme northern part of the county packed up bag and baggage--and sometimes building--and moved to Ord. During the year 1880 alone over thirty-five buildings were erected in Ord, with over half of them businesses.

Fig. 6: **First National Bank, built 1886, Ord, Nebraska, (VY04-131).**
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In 1881 bonds were voted to secure the early building of the Union Pacific Railroad up the North Loup Valley. The rapidly growing town suffered a set back when a fire in 1882 destroyed many of the buildings on the south side of the public square. The year 1886 witnessed two major events: a new courthouse was built and the Union Pacific finally arrived in town. After years of waiting the town had a railroad and then acquired a second one the following year when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built into Ord. During the prosperous 1880s the town implemented a water system and by 1890 had over seventy businesses and professional services.

Despite the depression of the 1890s, Ord started the twentieth century with 1,372 people. In order to serve these people the town added an electric plant, street lights, telephone service, sewer system, and a second reservoir all within the next ten years. In addition to the public services, a business college was established and a new ZCBJ hall was opened which was built, as were many establishments, with brick from a local brickyard.

Population continued to increase and in 1917 a hospital was opened to serve the town. By 1920 Ord had 2,143 residents. During the following decade a new courthouse was built along with a new city hall, a cooperative creamery, a sales pavilion, a Masonic temple, a high school, and the paving of many streets.

Fig. 7: Residential Street Scene, circa 1918, Ord, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In 1929 a water purification plant was constructed so the town could utilize river water. After the depression of the 1930s a new post office was built and after the war the town gained a swimming pool. Some businesses had closed, but many survived, including one of the town's oldest, the soda pop bottling company. Ord's status a county seat and its central location within the county and on two rail lines prevented the decline many small towns suffered in the later years of the twentieth century. The town reached its peak population of 2,658 in 1980, with a drop to 2,481 in 1990.

Ord is the hometown of Evelyn Sharp, who graduated from the high school in 1937. She was the youngest person to earn a transport license to fly a plane and flew the first mail plane into Ord. During World War II she ferried transport planes for the United States Army and died in a crash during take-off in 1944.

Towns No Longer in Existance: (with approximate dates and locations)

Alta: northeast; c. 1890 to c. 1920s

Calamus: directly east of Fort Hartsuff; c. 1875 to c. 1900

Lee Park: five miles west of Arcadia; c. 1879 to 1889

Geranium: c. 1877- c. 1910; twelve miles west of Ord; originally named Netolice by the Bohemian settlers who established St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church there

Springdale: east of Ord; c. 1872 to c. 1890

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are the rural communities that have been identified to date in Valley County.

Maiden Valley: is located five miles southeast of Ord and was named for the Maiden family, early settlers. The community focussed on the District 38 school, which also doubled as a Sunday school.

Mira Creek (Valley): is located south of Ord and was first settled by a Seventh Day Baptist, George Clement who built homes, as well as furniture, for settlers in the region. Germans settled in the southern part of the area.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Valley County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population grew dramatically in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, and, while it did not decline in the dry 1890s as happened in so many other counties, its growth was very slow. Growth continued in the twentieth century with a large gain in the first decade and the peak reached in 1920. A decline has been recorded for every subsequent decennial census.

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Valley County were Austrian, accounting for just under three percent of the population. In 1890 the largest group was the Bohemians with six percent, but were followed by the Germans, with just under three percent, and Danes with just under two percent. The figures for 1900 were similar, but in 1910 the Austrians once again showed up with five and one half percent of the population. In both cases the "Austrians" were likely Poles who were not recorded as such due to the political situations in Europe. From 1910 on, the numbers of foreign born declined.

Within the county, some of the ethnic groups were identified with specific geographic locations. Germans were especially dominant in Mira Valley and Springdale. The Bohemian or Czech population lived in the western part of the county where they established the community of Netolice, later called Geranium. Turtle Creek was a popular area for Polish settlers, who, like the Czechs, were late arrivals in the county and were left with the less desirable land. Danish settlers were found near Ord, especially to the north of the town. The towns of Arcadia and North Loup were settled almost entirely by native born residents.

Valley County Population

1880	2,234	1940	8,163
1890	7,092	1950	7,252
1900	7,339	1960	6,590
1910	9,480	1970	5,783
1920	9,823	1980	5,633
1930	9,533	1990	5,169

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Fig 8: Arcadia Township Library, Arcadia, Nebraska, 1916 (VY01-074).

Secondly, it was the objective of the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

A.   The recording of an estimated 325 properties in Valley County at the completion of the survey.

B.   The coverage of approximately 208,000 acres (325 square miles) in Valley County. In addition, each street of the four extant Valley County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

C.   Identification of at least 50 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

D.   Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations for National Register listing.

E.   Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Valley County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the four communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,310 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 451 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 226.3 square miles (144,800 acres) and identified 117 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Placs. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by the Valley County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was generally impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.
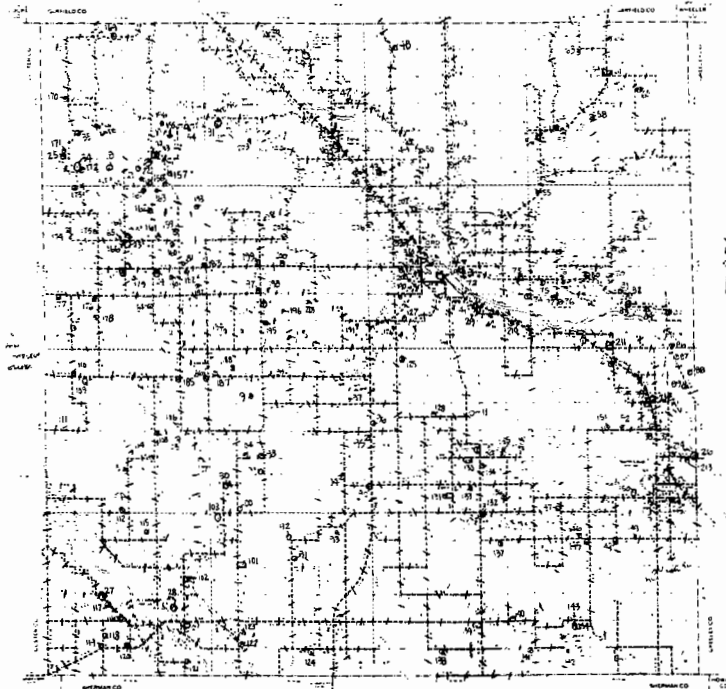
Fig. 9: Valley County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Valley County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1991-92 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context		# of Properties
02.00.	Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	9
02.01.01.	Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	1
02.01.05.	Religion: The Czech Catholics in Nebraska	2
02.01.06.	Religion: The Polish Catholics in Nebraska	1
02.03.	Religion: Lutheran Church	1
02.06.01.	**Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska**	3
02.06.07.	Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	1

02.06.09.	Religion: The United Brethren Church in Nebraska	1
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	3
04.02.	Government: Local	4
04.03.	Government: County	1
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
04.08.	Government:	1
05.01.	Association: Fraternal and Social Organizations	1
05.02.	Association: Service Associations	1
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	12
06.02.01.01.	Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	1
07.06.03.04.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Loess Hills Region	1
08.04.	Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production	122
10.01.	Manufacturing: Building Materials	1
11.02.	Processing: The Dairy Industry in Nebraska	1
12.01.	Commerce: Wholesale Commerce	1
12.02.04.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Loess Hills Region	25
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	6
13.04.	Transportation: Rail	2
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	1
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	3
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	1
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	4
15.05.04.	Services: Nebraska Banking System, Economic Distress, (1920-1940)	1
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	332

HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF THE VALLEY COUNTY SURVEY

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Valley County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; specifically those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Valley County.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1991-92 Valley County survey recorded seventeen (17) religious properties. In addition to these, five (5) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the twenty-two (22) total properties, seven (7) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory. The People's Unitarian Church in Ord was placed on the National Register in 1984.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-005   Ord
DATE: 1901
NAME: People's Unitarian Church

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984, this church is one of the few octagonal buildings in Nebraska. The church was organized in 1899 by Reverend A.H. Tyrer, who resigned from the Episcopal Church due to his liberal views. The unusual design of the church incorporates a square plan with brick construction on the first story and a frame octagon-shaped second story covered with wood shingle siding.
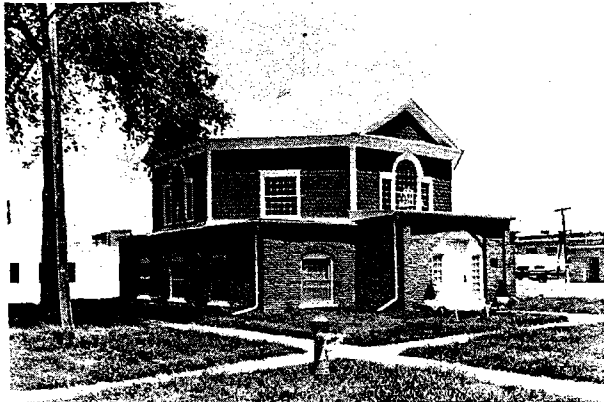
NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-016   Rural
DATE: C1900, 1907
NAME: St. Mary's Catholic Church Complex

Church complex consisting of Queen Anne style frame rectory, frame church and cemetery. Potentially significant for its role in early twentieth-century religious worship and for association with Polish--American settlement in Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-081   Arcadia
DATE: C1895
NAME: Church (now First Congregational)

Despite minor alterations, this   frame church
with corner bell-tower entry and pointed
Gothic windows is potentially significant as
a noteworthy example of churches constructed
during the period of development and growth
in Arcadia.
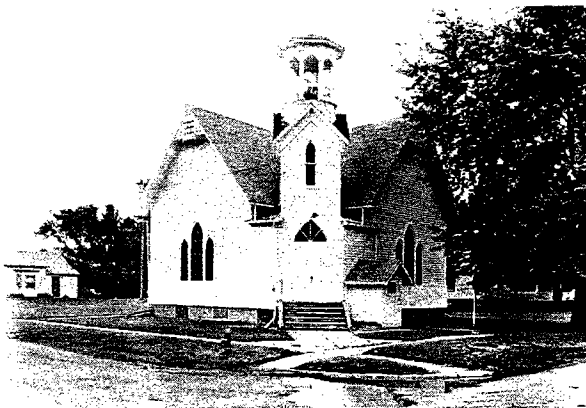
NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-083   Arcadia
DATE: C1885
NAME: Arcadia Cemetery

Established c.1885, the Arcadia Community
Cemetery contains several contributing
features including entry gate posts,
care-takers shed and pergola's. The
well-maintained site reflects the historic
character of cemeteries established during
the period of settlement and expansion in
Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-087   Arcadia
DATE: C1923
NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church

Excellent brick church with a corner
bell-tower entry. Considered potentially
significant as a focal point of religious
worship in Arcadia and as an example of
church facilities built during the
Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) by the
Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.
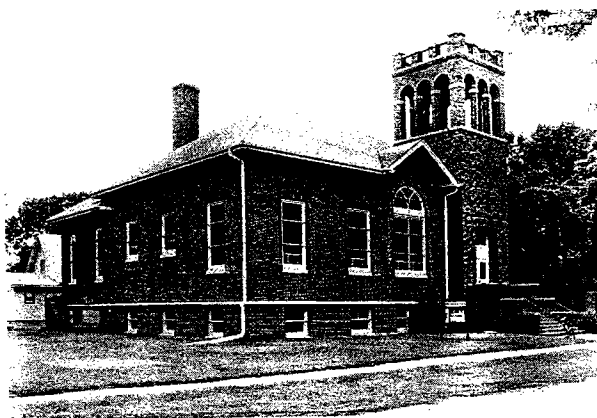
NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-015 North Loup
DATE: 1911
NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church

Well-preserved brick church with pointed arch windows and corner bell tower entry. Considered potentially significant as a noteworthy example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900--1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.
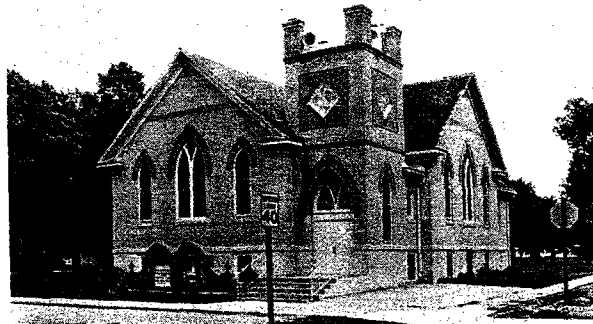
NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-030 North Loup
DATE: C1905
NAME: Evangelical United Brethren Parsonage

Circa 1905 frame parsonage associated with the Mira Valley Evangelical United Brethren Church located outside of North Loup. Considered potentially significant for association with the period of stability in the history of the United Brethren Church in Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-060 Ord
DATE: 1911
NAME: First Methodist Episcopal Church

Despite the presence of a non-contributing addition to the south facade, this building is important as a significant example of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture, and as an example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.

Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The 1991-92 Valley County survey recorded four (4) buildings related to government. In addition, three (3) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. As part of this previous research, the Valley County Courthouse (VY04-001) and Fort Hartsuff were listed on the National Register.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-001   Rural
DATE: 1874-81
NAME: Fort Hartsuff Historic District

Listed on the National Register in 1978, Fort Hartsuff was established in 1874 to protect settlement in the North Loup valley. All of the major buildings were constructed in 1874 of grout, from specifications of the U.S. Army Quartermaster's Department. The district includes several restored or reconstructed buildings and is a state historical park.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-001   Ord
DATE: 1919-21
NAME: Valley County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-036   North Loup
DATE: 1940
NAME: North Loup City Office/Auditorium

Purportedly constructed with materials from three razed buildings, the North Loup City Office/Auditorium is significant for its association with the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This federal relief program subsidized the construction of several public buildings across the United States.
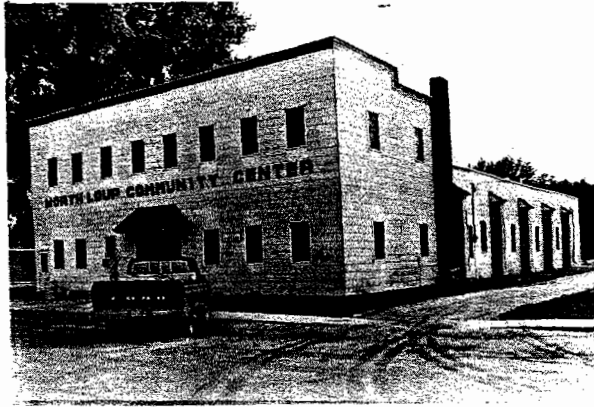
NEHBS NUMBER: VY02-002   Elyria
DATE: 1888
NAME: Elyria Town Hall

Well-preserved frame town hall potentially significant as a locally rare building type and as a noteworthy example of late nineteenth-century local government in Valley County.
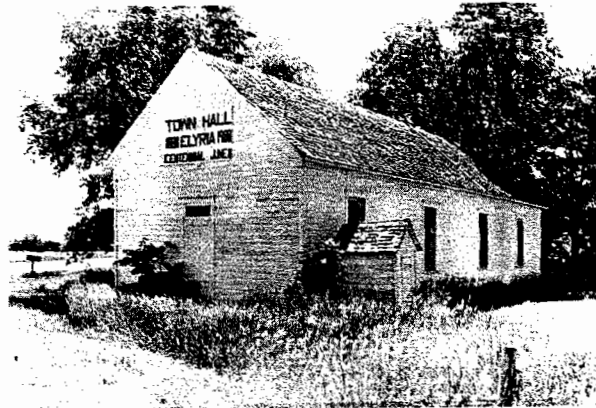
NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-061   Ord
DATE: 1921
NAME: Ord City Hall and Fire Department

Two-story brick city hall building that retains a high degree of historic integrity. Excellent example of city hall buildings constructed during the early twentieth-century that combined several public services under one roof.

Historic Context: Association

The theme association refers to institutions of human interaction such as service or special interest clubs, political, social, and business organizations.   Historic buildings relating to this theme include lodge buildings, mixed-use commercial buildings and recreation grounds.   In Valley County, two (2) Association properties were surveyed. Both of these are included in the following preliminary inventory. Other properties may contribute to the Association theme but because of their primary use as commercial buildings, they are included in the Commerce inventory.

Identifying association buildings is often difficult.   Organizations in small Loess Hills communities did not always build a structure solely for their own use. Instead, they often rented the second floor of an existing Main Street commercial building. Association buildings are often only identifiable in large communities where greater membership and financial resources permitted the construction of a lodge building. Where financial resources have not allowed new construction, organizations have met the demand of growing memberships by remodeling historic lodge buildings.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-045   North Loup
DATE: C1890
NAME: M.W.A. Building

Although the store front and second level windows are altered, this two-story brick building with decorative pressed-metal cornice is a noteworthy example of late nineteenth-century mixed-use building types and as a contributor to the historic character of North Loup's central business district.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-062   Ord
DATE: 1928
NAME: A.F.& A.M. Lodge #103 (now City Office)

Well-preserved two-story limestone facade masonry building. Significant for association with the Masonic service organization during the Spurious Economic Growth period (1920-1929) in Nebraska. Retains a high degree of original integrity and contributes to the historic character of Ord's central business district.

Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. The 1991-92 Valley County survey recorded twelve (12) Education buildings including elementary, high schools, and former rural schools. In addition, one (1) building associated with Education was previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the thirteen total properties, five (5) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

The school buildings in Valley County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. Valley County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Excellent examples of these schools in Valley County include the former Olean School (VY00-211), Vinton School (VY00-097), and District #56 School (VY00-169).

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in heighth with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples of this type were noticeably absent in the survey results. These buildings do exist in Valley County but lacked sufficent integrity for reconnaissance level survey.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-059   Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former School

Frame hall-type school potentially eligible to the National Register for its association to rural education during the development and growth period in Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-097   Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former Vinton School

Despite abandonement, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built in the Loess Hills region of Nebraska. Significant for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-120   Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Former School District #25

One-story brick school building with integral entry porch. Important to the development of rural education during the 1920's in Valley County.
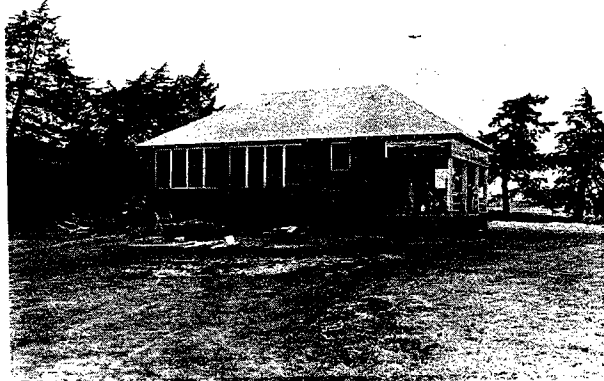
NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-211   Rural
DATE: 1911
NAME: Former Olean School

Despite abandonedment, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built during the period of development and growth in Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-074   Arcadia
DATE: 1916
NAME: Arcadia Township Library

One-story masonry public library retaining a high degree of historic integrity. Designed by the Lincoln firm of Fiske and Meginnis, this is one of many libraries built in the United States through the Carnegie Foundation.
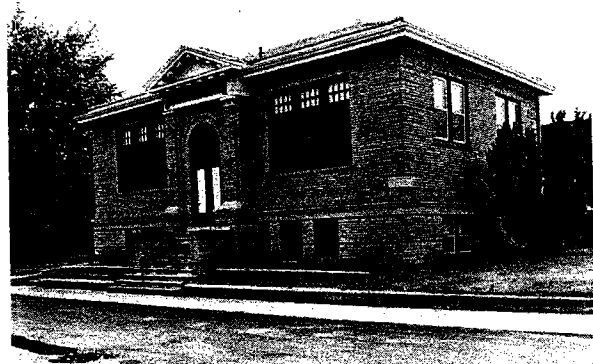
Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production.   Valley County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders.   The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 122 properties surveyed that relate to this theme.   The 122 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 737 contributing buildings such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses.   Eleven (11) of these were previously surveyed by the NESHPO.   Although 122 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, sixteen (16) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska.   The majority of Valley County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930.   The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-half were abandoned.   Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (H.C.: 08.04) identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Valley County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-043   Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Although abandoned, this late nineteenth-century farm is significant for its possible association with Danish-American settlement. This farm is located near a settlement begun in 1872 by Danish settlers from Wisconsin. and the one-and-one-half story house with gable wall dormers bears similarities to Danish houses previously researched in Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-052   Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with a prominent cupola. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.
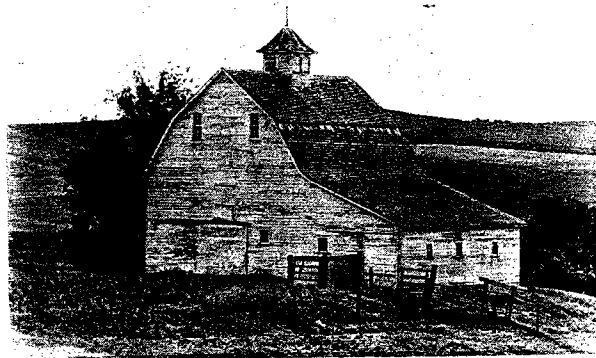
NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-066   Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this late nineteenth-century farm is primarily significant for the multiple-sided frame barn.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-067   Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with protruding hay loft doors. Important to the study of barns constructed during the early twentieth-century in Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-073   Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Farm with Non-Contributing House

Except for the non-contributing house, this farm retains a high degree of historic integrity. Significance for contribution to study of farming practices and building methods during the early twentieth-century in the Loess Hills region of Nebraska.
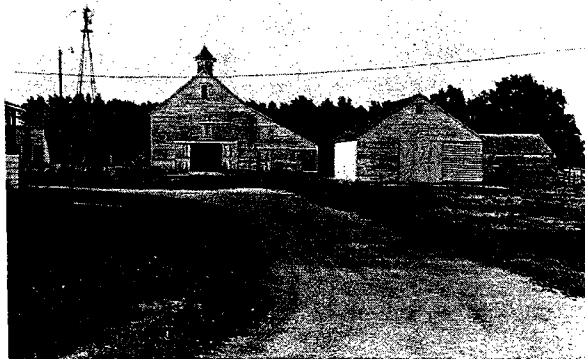
NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-078   Rural
DATE: C1875
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this farm is potentially significant as a representative of the smaller scale farms established during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in the Loess Hills region.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-090   Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to late nineteenth-century farming practices in the Loess Hills region the Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-092   Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this property reflects the scale and character of farms from the 1867-1900 settlement and expansion period in the Loess Hills region. The house exhibits unique massing and scale compared to others built during this same period.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-099   Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Farm

Circa 1885 farmstead with a large frame house and six contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Loess Hills Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-112   Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Nelson Sod House and Farm

Despite non-contributing additions, this farm is primarily significant for the sod house with cement covered walls and frame clapboard siding in the gable ends of the roof. The Nelson House was the only surveyed example of sod construction -- a building method important during the settlement and expansion period in the Loess Hills region.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-129   Rural
DATE: 1888
NAME: Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with unique massing and cupola. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-145   Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house and eight contributing buildings. Important as an example of farm types founded during the beginning of agricultural develop- ment and growth in Loess Hills farming.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-154   Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with Polish-American settlement. Although most of farm buildings are visually obscured, this property is included as an example of farm types founded during the era of development and growth in Valley County.
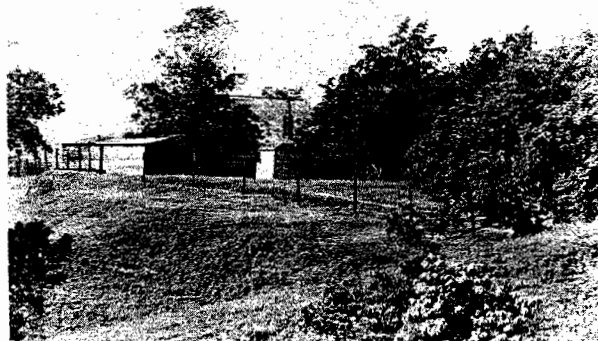
NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-158   Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Potentially significant for possible association with Polish, or Czech- American settlement. This property reflects the scale and character of farms from the settlement and expansion period in Valley county.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-186   Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite deterioration, this abandoned farm is primarily important for the large frame barn that dominates the farm. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Valley County barn types.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-209   Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farm

Well-preserved collection of five contributing farm buildings. Noteworthy among these are the large frame house and frame granary with transverse head house. Significant for association with the development and growth period in Loess Hills cash grain and livestock production.

Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1991-92 Valley County survey found twenty-six (26) Commerce properties. In addition, one (1) commercial property was previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the twenty-seven (27) total properties: eleven (11) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, downtown stores, and commercial garages.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Valley County. The buildings were of two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. False-front type commercial buildings in Nebraska are generally found in smaller towns and consist of one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In Valley County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900. Examples are found in Arcadia (VY01-069, VY01-072, VY01-073), and North Loup (VY03-046, VY03-047, VY03-048, VY03-049, VY03-050).

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in all towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Examples of this type illustrated below include VY03-035, VY03-043, and VY04-139.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-057   Arcadia
DATE: 1898
NAME: Former Creamery

Abandoned creamery that is significant for association with the dairy industry in the region surrounding Arcadia. Important to the study of the commerce and processing industry in Valley County during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) of Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-069   Arcadia
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Significant example, although abandoned, of false-front commercial architecture in Valley County. Reflects the popularity of this building type in Nebraska towns during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890). Building faces demolition in the near future.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-072   Arcadia
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

This one-story frame commercial building is a good example of the false-front building type commonly constructed during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.
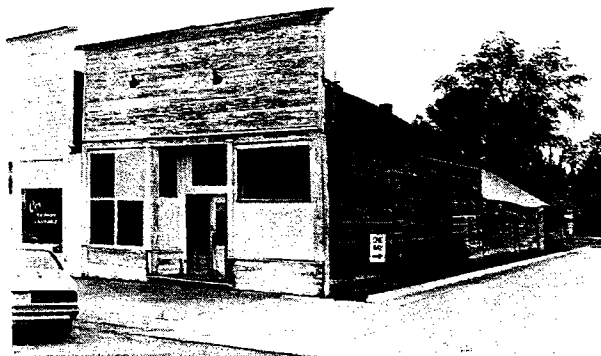
NEHBS NUMBER: VY01-073   Arcadia
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

A false-front, one-story frame commercial building. Good example of commerce related buildings constructed during the period of settlement and expansion in Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-035   North Loup
DATE: C1920
NAME: Loup Valley Tractor & Implement

One-story brick agricultural equipment dealership/garage. Important in the development of agricultural related support facilities in southern Valley County during the early twentieth-century.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-037   North Loup
DATE: C1910
NAME: Commercial Garage

Large brick building possibly built as an agricultural related commercial building and later converted to an automobile dealership/ service garage. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century agriculture in Valley County and as an unaltered example of a rare building type.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-043   North Loup
DATE: 1921
NAME: Babcock Commercial Building

Good example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. Contributes to the historic character of North Loup's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Loess Hills region.
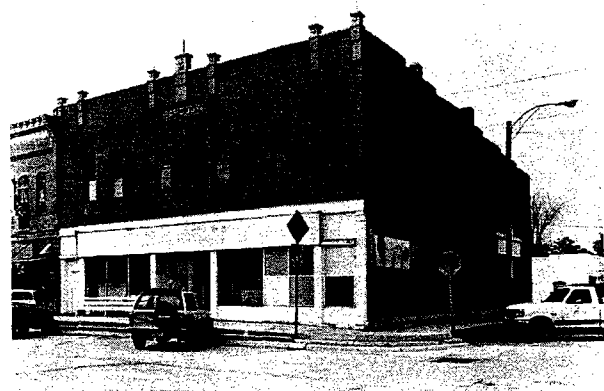
NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-048   North Loup
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story commercial building with pressed-
-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding.
Significant as an important resource in the
study of late nineteenth-century Valley
County commercial development.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-049   North Loup
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Frame one-story commercial building important
to the historic character of North Loup's
business district. Contributes to the study
of small false-front building types in
Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-037   Ord
DATE: C1920
NAME: Maple Manor Apartments

Brick two-story and raised basement
apartment building with a porte-cochere.
Significant for providing transitional
housing in the community of Ord during the
spurious economic growth period of Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-139   Ord
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Two-story brick commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and window hoods. Significant for its association with retail commerce in the late nineteenth-century and for its contribution to the historic character of Ord's courthouse square business district.
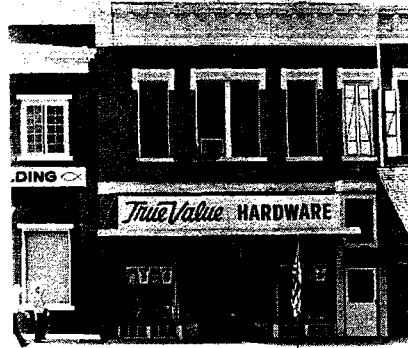
Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways, Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

The 1991-92 Valley County survey added one property (former depot building, VY04-010) to the database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Eight (8) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including six bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. One of these bridges was listed on the National Register in 1992. Of the nine (9) total buildings, one (1) was judged potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include gas stations, garages, and hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-026   Rural
DATE: 1912
NAME: North Loup Bridge

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-010   Ord
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former Depot

Turn-of-the-century abandoned frame depot building associated with railroad transportation in Valley County during the period of development and growth in Nebraska.

Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The Valley County survey found eleven (11) Service properties. Six (6) of these were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY03-009   North Loup
DATE: C1905
NAME: North Loup Water and Power Plant

One-story cement block water and power plant. Significant for its association with public utility generation during the early twentieth-century and as a rare property type.
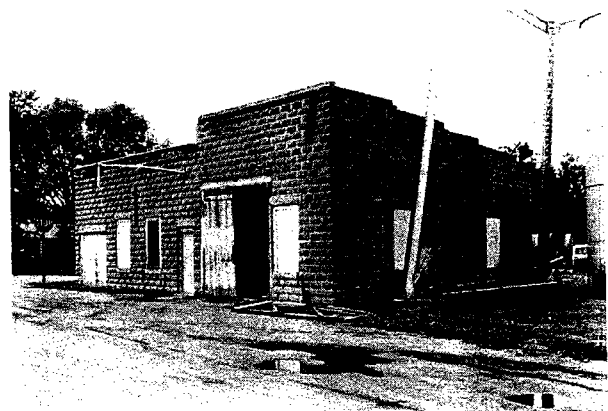
NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-105   Ord
DATE: 1929, C1940
NAME: Public Power and Water Building

Included in the inventory for the water
purification plant building constructed in
1929. This plant purified water diverted
from the North Loup River and was a
significant development in the provision of
public utilities. The original 1929 facility
is enclosed by a circa 1940 addition.
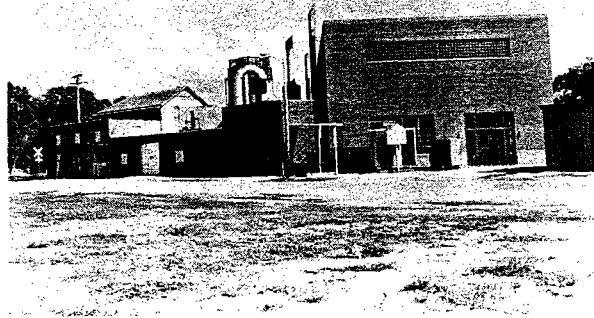
NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-131   Ord
DATE: 1886
NAME: First National Bank

Despite severe alterations to the original
three-lot building, the former First National
Bank of Ord is significant as an example of
banks built during the "Age of Main Street
Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920). Charact-
eristics of this type include a prominent
corner location, formalistic design and
corner entry.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-132   Ord
DATE: C1890
NAME: Clement Brothers Law Office

Exceptional two-story brick professional
building with pressed-metal cornice and
second level window hoods. Significant for
its association with professional services
in the community of Ord during the
development and growth era in Valley County.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-134   Ord
DATE: C1925
NAME: Professional Building

Two-story brick professional services
building with terra-cotta detailing.
Significant for its contribution to the
historic character of Ord's central business
district and for the development of
professional services in Valley County.
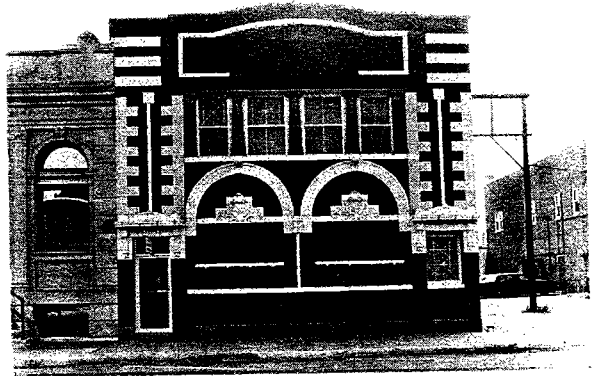
NEHBS NUMBER: VY04-140   Ord
DATE: C1927
NAME: Former Nebraska State Bank

Noteable for the use of exaggerated detail-
ing, this two-story bank building contributes
to the character of Ord's historic courthouse
square. Significant as a bank constructed
during the period of Agriculture and Economic
Distress (1920-1940) in Valley County.
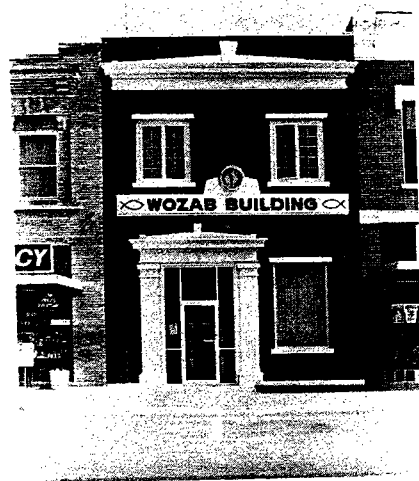
Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and
ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial
organizations.   Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities,
ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities,
apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling.   Houses
repesent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level
surveys.   The Valley County survey was no exception: 391 houses were recorded, or 37% of
all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing
them can be complicated;   variations result from period of construction, building material,
and possible ethnic heritage of builders.   The following categories provided the basis for
evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. High Style/Popular Architectural Styles. Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 58-59.

2. Folk/Vernacular. This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.

3. Potential Ethnic Associations. Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.

4. Contributes to district. Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. Eligible houses exhibited an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

NEHBS NUMBER: VY00-018   Rural
DATE: 1885, C1890, C1910
NAME: Joseph Bruha House

Listed on the National Register in 1990, the Joseph Bruha House is significant as one of the only two known examples in Nebraska of the traditional Czech house type known as dvoutrakt-dum or double-pile house. It is the only known extant property in the rural ethnic community which represents the pioneer period of Czech settlement in Valley County.

VERNACULAR HOUSES: C1880-C1900
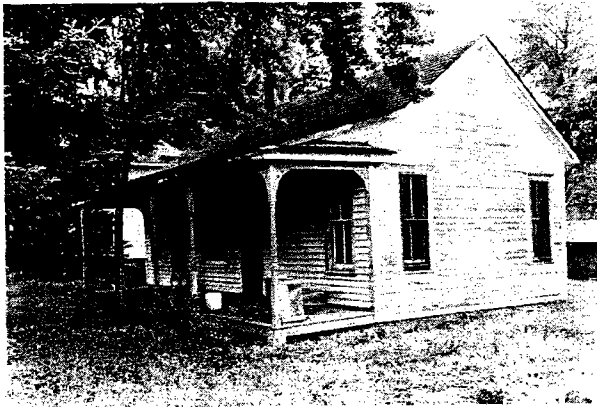
VY01-041   Arcadia
House: Vernacular   C1890

VY01-056   Arcadia
House: Vernacular   C1900

VY01-079   Arcadia
House: Vernacular   C1900

VY01-090   Arcadia
House: Vernacular   C1900

VY01-091   Arcadia
House: Vernacular   C1900

VY03-001   North Loup
House: Vernacular   C1890

VY03-028   North Loup
House: Vernacular   C1878

VY04-018   Ord
House: Vernacular   C1878

VY04-084   Ord
House: Vernacular   C1878
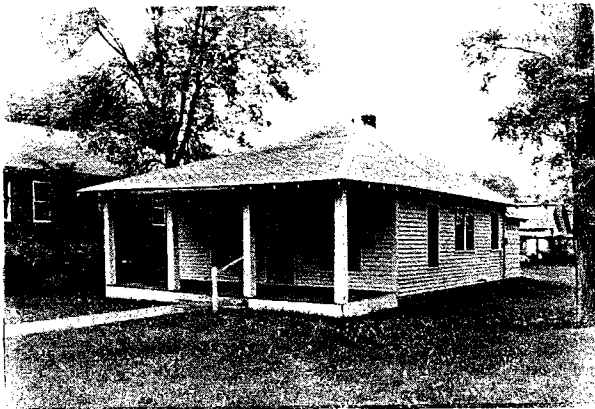
VY04-121   Ord
House: Vernacular   C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, with Variations C1895-C1915
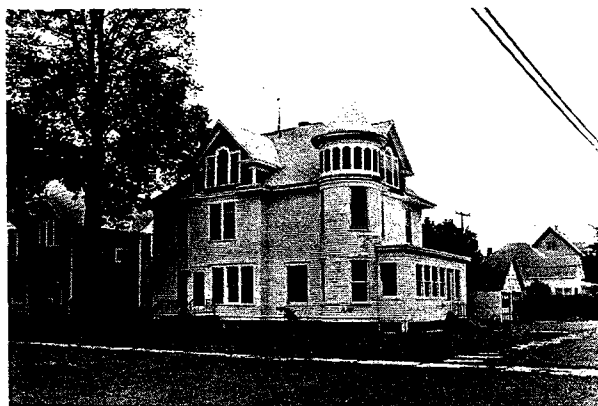
VY04-041   Ord
House: Queen Anne Style   C1900

VY04-058   Ord
House: Queen Anne Style   C1900

VY04-077   Ord
House: Queen Anne Style   C1900

VY04-097   Ord
House: Queen Anne Style   C1908

VY01-042   Arcadia
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY03-020   North Loup
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-029   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1900
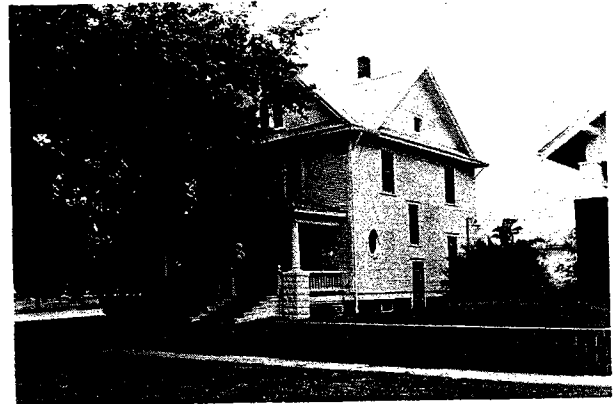
VY04-042   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-046   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-051   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-054   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910
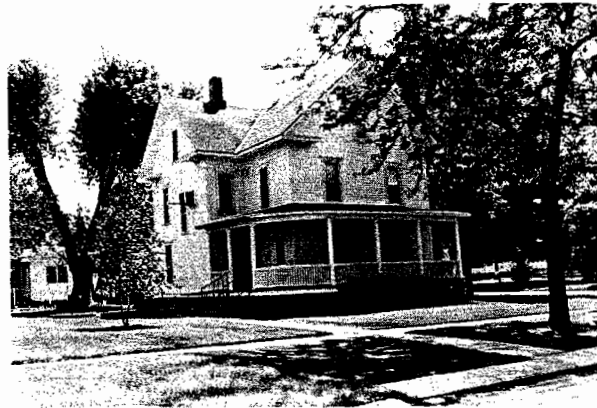
VY04-072   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-080   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY04-088   Ord

House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1913

VY04-095   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1905

VY04-159   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Free Classic Subtype   C1910

VY03-014   North Loup
House: Queen Anne - Simplified Version   C1895

VY04-145   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Simplified Version   C1905

VY04-151   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Simplified Version   C1900

VY04-179   Ord
House: Queen Anne - Simplified Version   C1905
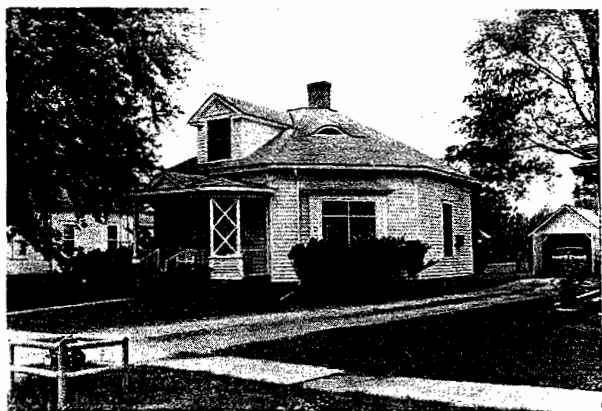
VY04-126   Ord
House: Octagon-Shaped   C1900

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style, C1900-C1915

VY04-100   Ord
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style   C1910

VY04-150   Ord
House: Neo-Classical Revival Style   C1910

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: CRaftsman Style, C1915-C1929

VY01-062   Arcadia
House: Craftsman Style   C1915

VY01-075   Arcadia
House: Craftsman Style   C1915

VY04-043   Ord
House: Craftsman Style   C1915

VY04-050   Ord
House: Craftsman Style   C1915

VY04-112   Ord
House: Craftsman Style   C1920

VY04-156   Ord
House: Craftsman Style   C1910
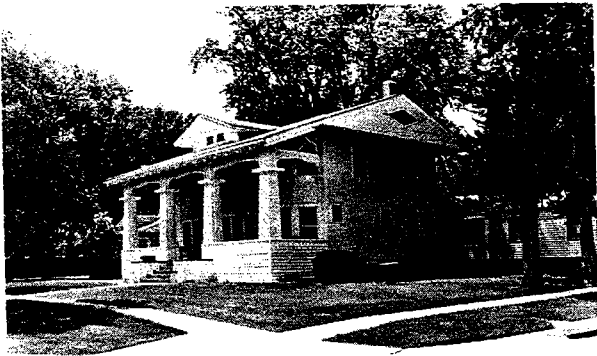
VY04-176   Ord
House: Craftsman Style   C1920

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Period Revival Styles, C1920-C1940

VY04-026   Ord
House: Period Revival   C1937
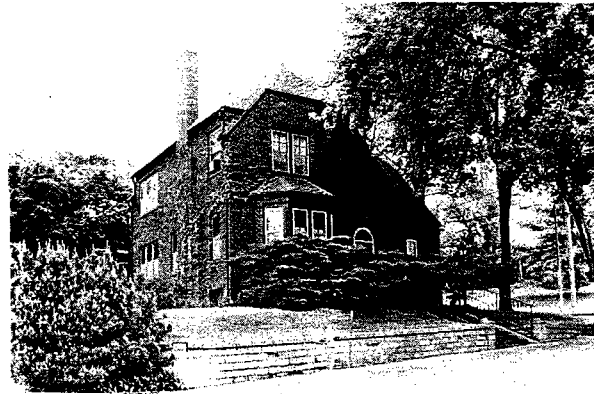
VY04-045   Ord
House: Period Revival   C1937

VY01-080   North Loup
House: Period Revival   C1938

MODERN MOVEMENT: Lustron Houses, C1950-C1954

VY04-038   Ord
Lustron House: Prefabricated Steel   C1952

VY04-120   Ord
Lustron House: Prefabricated Steel   C1952

Valley County House Type Summary
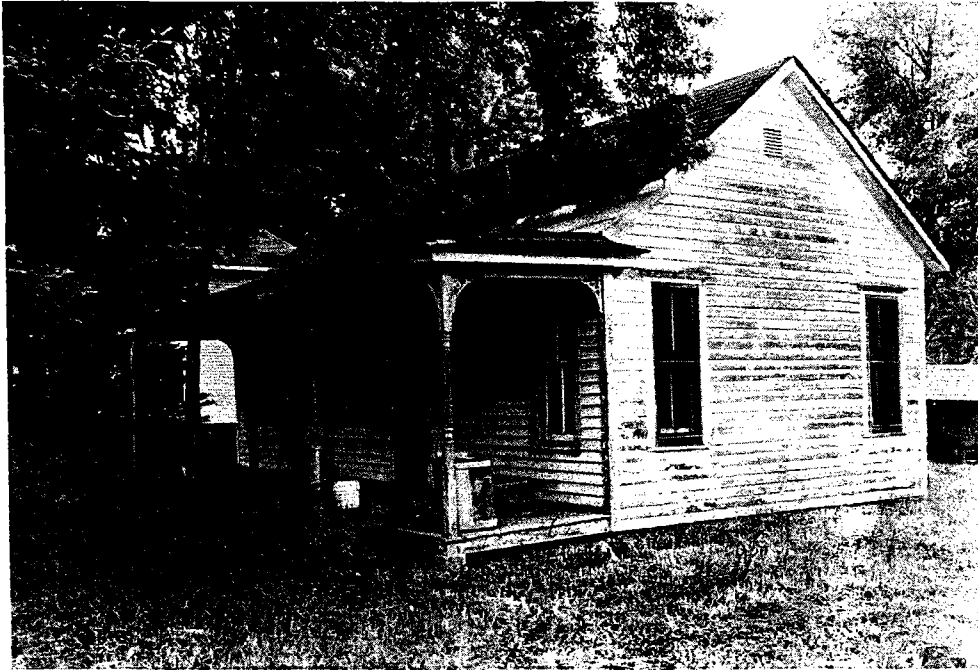
VY01-041: Circa 1890 frame house, Arcadia, Nebraska

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Valley County begins on the following page.

VY04-097   Ord
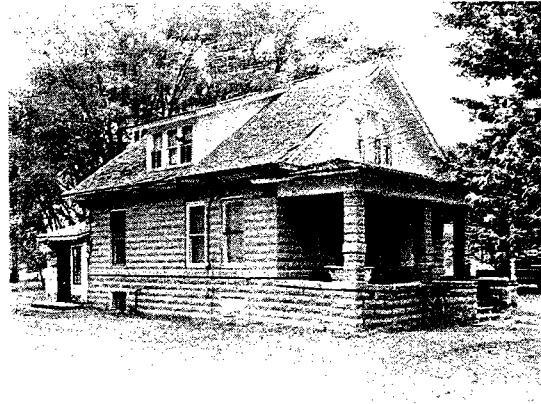
VY01-017   Arcadia

Family #1

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, accounted for almost one-third (30.5%) of all Valley County house types.

VY04-112   Ord

VY03-001   North Loup

Family #2

This family, composed of eleven various types, represents 21% of all Valley County house types.   This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Valley County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 21-53), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts

Fig. 10: Circa 1910 frame granary/crib (cup elevator), rural Valley County (VY00-209).

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Valley County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The historic context report for Valley County agriculture is Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production. To date, this report has not been developed: therefore, it is our recommendation that this report be written. In surveys of other Nebraska counties, the agriculture context reports were used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. Without the benefit of this report, the survey team relied upon the potential significance of farm related buildings with regard to the settlement timeframe of the county.

Two settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Valley County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 29-34) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 42-53).

Ethnic Groups

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Valley County were Austrian, accounting for just under three percent of the population. In 1890 the largest group was the Bohemians with six percent, but were followed by the Germans, with just under three percent, and Danes with just under two percent. The figures for 1900 were similar, but in 1910 the Austrians once again showed up with five and one half percent of the population. In both cases the "Austrians" were likely Poles who were not recorded as such due to the political situations in Europe. From 1910 on, the numbers of foreign born declined.

Within the county, some of the ethnic groups were identified with specific geographic locations. Germans were especially dominant in Mira Valley and Springdale. The Bohemian or Czech population lived in the western part of the county where they established the community of Netolice, later called Geranium. Turtle Creek was a popular area for Polish settlers, who, like the Czechs, were late arrivals in the county and were left with the less desirable land. Danish settlers were found near Ord, especially to the north of the town. The towns of Arcadia and North Loup were settled almost entirely by native born residents.

The development of historic contexts for Valley County ethnic groups is therefore recommended. Based on research currently undertaken by the NESHPO regarding Czech settlement in Nebraska, survey of Czech buildings in the the rural area near the former settlement of Netolice was particularly important. Attempts to record these properties were undertaken using an atlas showing Valley County land owned by Czech settlers in 1891. Buildings on these lands dating to the late nineteenth-century were surveyed and assigned the NESHPO context number for Czech-American settlement in Nebraska (18.05.05). A search of surveyed properties with possible Czech association has produced an inventory of forty-six (46) buildings and sites. Eleven (11) of the properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. As a result of the previous research, the Joseph Bruha House (VY00-018) and the Bohemian National Hall (VY00-017) were listed on the National Register.

Among the forty-six surveyed properties, sixteen (16) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. A complete inventory of these properties with National Register evaluation is included on the following page. Potentially eligible properties are noted as DOE: P with eligible buildings marked DOE: E. Following the inventory are photographs of four particularly noteworthy examples of Czech-related buildings.

Inventory of Potential Czech-American Properties in Valley County

NEHBS NUMBER	NAME	DOE	NEHBS NUMBER	NAME	DOE
VY00-005	Vaclav Holoun House	I	VY00-170	Abandoned Farmstead	C
VY00-007	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY00-171	Abandoned Farmhouse	P
VY00-017	National Hall	NRHP	VY00-172	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-018	Joseph Bruha House	NRHP	VY00-173	Farmstead	C
VY00-021	Dohnal-Bilka Farmstead	C	VY00-174	Abandoned Farmstead	C
VY00-023	Bohemian National Cemetery	C	VY00-175	Farmstead	C
VY00-024	St. Senceslaus Church & Cem.	I	VY00-176	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-025	Site of Jungmann Hall	N	VY00-177	House on NC Farmstead	C
VY00-032	Site of St. Stanislaus Church	C	VY00-178	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-033	Bolesyzn Cemetery	P	VY00-179	Abandoned Farmstead	C
VY00-034	Bohemian Brethren Cemetery	P	VY00-180	Abandoned House & Barn	P
VY00-035	Komensky School Site	C	VY00-181	Abandoned House	C
VY00-036	Bohemian National Cem. (Ord)	C	VY00-182	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-104	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY00-183	Farmstead	P
VY00-110	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY00-187	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-118	Abandoned Farmstead	E	VY00-192	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-156	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY00-193	Abandoned Farmstead	P
VY00-159	Farmstead	C	VY00-194	Abandoned Farmstead	C
VY00-161	Abandoned Farmhouse	C	VY00-197	Abandoned Farm with NC House	P
VY00-163	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY00-198	Abandoned House	E
VY00-164	Remains of Blue Grass School	C	VY00-200	Farmstead	C
VY00-165	Abandoned Farmstead	C	VY04-003	Bohemian Hall (Ord)	P
VY00-168	Farmstead	C	VY04-009	Lady of Perpetual Help Church	N

VY00-017   Rural
ZCBJ Hall   1909

VY04-003   Ord
Bohemian Hall   1908-09

Conclusion

It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act:

> "In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1:   Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.   Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features.   These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate   1870-1890
A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches.   In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne   1880-1900
A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape.   Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910
This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C.   Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival   1880-1920
These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature.   Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival   1880-1930
A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction.   In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910
An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle   1890-1920
Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival   1900-1920
Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns.   Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival   1900-1920
The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches.   Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival   1900-1930
A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices.   The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash.   The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival   1900-1920
These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches.   Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie   1900-1930
This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site.   Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period   1920-1930
Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic   1930-1940
Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons.   Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

VY00: RURAL, VALLEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*VY00-001	1874-75	FORT HARTSUFF HISTORIC DIST.	04.08	9	8	0	0	04.4.1	NHL
*VY00-002		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY00-003		FARMSTEAD	08.04	0	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-004		HOUSE (EXTER. WALLS COLLAPSED)	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY00-005	1879	HOLOUN, VACLAV HOUSE	08.04, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:3.3	I
*VY00-006		ELMER HATHAWAY HOMESTEAD	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-007		ABANDONED FARMSTEAD	08.04, 18.05.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-008		GEORGE MORRIS HOMESTEAD	08.04	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-009	C1875	ABANDONED FARMSTEAD	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-010	C1900	FARM HOUSE (ALTERED)	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
*VY00-011		ABANDONED CLEMENT FARMSTEAD	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
*VY00-012		ABANDONED SCHAUFER FARMSTEAD	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
*VY00-013		FARMSTEAD (HSE W/ALT. SIDING)	08.04	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
*VY00-015	C1913	NORTH LOUP UP DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	C
*VY00-016	C1900, 1907	ST. MARYS CHURCH/RECTORY/CEM.	02.01	7	1	24	0	02.1.4,02.4.4,02.	P
*VY00-017	1909,1922,1929+	NATIONAL HALL	18.05.05,01.01.	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	E
*VY00-018	1885,C1890,C1910	BRUHA, JOSEPH HOUSE	18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5	NRHP
*VY00-019		FARMSTEAD	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	N
*VY00-020		FARMSTEAD	08.04	8	0	0	0	08.1	N
*VY00-021	C1890	DOHNAL-BILKA FARMSTEAD	18.05.05, 08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*VY00-022		EUREKA SCHOOL DIST. #32	06.01.01	1	0	0	4	06.3.1	I
*VY00-023	1897	BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY	18.05.05, 01.01	0	0	2	0	02.3.1	C
*VY00-024	1882, 1893, 1950	ST. SENCESLAUS CHURCH & CEM.	02.01.05, 18.05	1	2	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	I
*VY00-025	C1906	SITE OF JUNGMANN HALL	18.05.05, 05.01	0	1	0	0	05.1.1	N
*VY00-026	1912	NORTH LOUP BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	NRHP
*VY00-027	1915	LEE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	I
*VY00-028	1916	HAWTHORNE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
*VY00-029	1915	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	I
*VY00-030	C1910	HAWTHORNE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
*VY00-031	1916	TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	I
*VY00-032	1886	SITE OF ST STANISLAUS CHURCH	02.01.06,18.05.	0	1	0	0	02.1.4	C
*VY00-033	C1885	BOLESZYN CEMETERY	18.05.05, 02.01	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	P
*VY00-034	1889, 1894	BOHEMIAN BRETHREN CEMETERY	18.05.05, 02.99	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	P
*VY00-035	C1889	KOMENSKY SCHOOL SITE	18.05.05, 06.01	0	1	0	0	06.3.1	C
*VY00-036	1889, 1915	BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEM. (ORD)	18.05.05, 01.01	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
VY00-037	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL (NOW HEADSTART)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
VY00-038	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-039	C1900	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-040	C1910	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-041	C1890	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C

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VY00-042	C1923		FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-043	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.04.02	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-044	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.04.02	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-045	C1906		FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
VY00-046	C1890		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-047	C1905		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-048	C1905		HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-049	C1908		HOUSE ON ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-050	C1880		ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-051	C1885		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-052	C1905		FARM (P=BARN ONLY)	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-053	C1895		FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-054	C1910		FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-055	C1910		FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-056	C1910		FARM	08.04	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
VY00-057	C1915		FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-058	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-059	C1900		FORMER SCHOOL (POSS RELOCATED)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
VY00-060	C1905		HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-061	C1910		FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-062	C1905		FARM HOUSE W/NON-EXTANT FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-063	C1915		FARM	08.04	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
VY00-064	C1895		FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-065	C1900		FARM	08.04	5	0	7	0	08.1	C
VY00-066	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-067	C1920		BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
VY00-068	C1880, C1900		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-069	C1900		FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-070	C1905		FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-071	C1900		FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-072	C1915		FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-073	C1920		FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-074	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-075	C1905		FORMER SPRINGDALE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
VY00-076	C1895		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-077	C1910		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-078	C1875		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
VY00-079	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-080	C1890		FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-081	C1895		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-082	C1915		FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-083	C1910		FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-084	C1880		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-085	C1905		FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-086	C1905		ABANDONED FARM	08.04,18.05.03,	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-087	C1905		ABANDONED FARM	16.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-088	C1900		HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-089	C1905		FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

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VY00-090	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		7	0	2	0	08.1		P
VY00-091	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-092	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		6	0	1	0	08.1		P
VY00-093	C1875	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-094	C1910	FARM	08.04		4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-095	C1900	FARM	08.04		3	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-096	C1910	FARM	08.04		3	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-097	C1900	FORMER VINTON SCHOOL (P RELOC)	06.01.01		1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1		P
VY00-098	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		6	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-099	C1885	FARM	08.04		7	0	3	0	08.1		P
VY00-100	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-101	1911	HOLMES CEMETERY (1 MARKER)	02.00		0	1	0	0	02.3.1		C
VY00-102	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		5	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-103	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00		0	1	1	0	02.3.1		C
VY00-104	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05		4	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-105	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.04		1	0	1	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-106	C1885	ABANDONED HSE. ON NC ABAN FARM	16.05, 08.04		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-107	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		2	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-108	C1905	FARM	08.04		9	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-109	1886	ROUND PARK CEMETERY	02.00		0	1	1	0	02.3.1		C
VY00-110	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05		4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-111	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		5	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-112	C1880	NELSON SOD HOUSE & FARM	08.04		4	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1		P
VY00-113	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04		2	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-114	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-115	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04		1	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-116	C1905	ABANDONED FARM .	16.05, 08.04		4	0	1	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-117	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-118	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04		6	0	2	0	08.1		E
VY00-119	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-120	C1920	FORMER SCHOOL DIST. #25	06.01.01		1	0	0	0	06.3.1		P
VY00-121	C1900	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04		1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-122	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04		2	0	2	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-123	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-124	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		4	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-125	C1900	FARM	08.04		5	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-126	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05		1	0	1	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-127	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		3	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-128	C1890, C1945	ABANDONED FARM	08.04		5	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-129	1888	FARM	08.04		5	0	2	0	08.1		E
VY00-130	C1910	FARM	08.04		4	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-131	C1885	MIRA VALLEY UNITED METH. CEM.	02.06.07		0	1	3	0	02.3.1		C
VY00-132	C1905	FARM	08.04		6	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-133	C1915	FARM	08.04		4	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-134	C1905	FARM	08.04		4	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-135	C1900	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04		2	0	2	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-136	C1915	FARM	08.04		4	0	1	0	08.1		C
VY00-137	C1905	FARM	08.04		5	0	2	0	08.1		C

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VY00-138	C1910		FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-139	C1880		DAVIS CREEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	5	0	02.3.1	C
VY00-140	C1900		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-141	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-142	C1900		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-143	C1905		FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
VY00-144	1913		WORRELL FAMILY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
VY00-145	C1890		FARM	08.04	9	0	4	0	08.1	P
VY00-146	C1880		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-147	C1875		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-148	C1905		FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-149	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-150	C1875		NORTH LOUP CEMETERY- HILL SIDE	02.00	1	1	1	0	06.3.1	C
VY00-151	C1890		ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-152	C1885		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-153	C1895		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-154	C1895		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.03	1	0	0	0	08.1	P
VY00-155	C1915		FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-156	C1905		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-157	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-158	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04,18.05.03	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-159	C1890		FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-160	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-161	C1885		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05,08.04,18.	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-162	C1885		ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	5	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.04	C
VY00-163	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-164			BLUE GRASS SCHOOL (FND ONLY)	06.01.01, 18.05	0	0	1	0	06.3.1	C
VY00-165	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-166	C1900		ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-167	C1890		ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05,08.04,18.	5	0	3	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-168	C1890		FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
VY00-169	C1900		FORMER SCHOOL DIST #56	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
VY00-170	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-171	C1900		ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	18.05.05,16.05,	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
VY00-172	C1900		ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-173	C1905		FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-174	C1910		ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
VY00-175	C1895		FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
VY00-176	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-177	C1905		HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05,08.04,18.	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-178	C1890		ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-179	C1900		ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.05.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
VY00-180	C1890		ABANDONED HOUSE & BARN	18.05.05, 08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	P
VY00-181	C1890		ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY00-182	C1900, C1915		ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-183	C1905		FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
VY00-184	C1920		BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
VY00-185	C1920		FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

VY00-186	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	12	0	3	0	08.1		P
VY00-187	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1		P
VY00-188	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-189	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.04.02	4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-190	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-191	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-192	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1		P
VY00-193	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1		P
VY00-194	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.05	4	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-195	C1913	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-196	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-197	C1890	ABANDONED FARM WITH NC HOUSE	18.05.05, 08.04	11	0	2	0	08.1		P
VY00-198	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	18.05.05,16.05,	2	0	0	0	16.5.1		E
VY00-199	C1905	FAIR PLAY SCHOOL DIST. #26	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1		C
VY00-200	C1880,C1890,C190	FARM (3 HOUSES)	08.04, 18.05.05	11	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-201	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	3	0	08.1		C
VY00-202	C1910	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02		C
VY00-203	C1900	FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-204	C1880	ELYRIA CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1		C
VY00-205	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-206	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-207	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.05.03	2	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-208	C1890	FARM	08.04, 18.05.03	2	0	0	0	08.1		C
VY00-209	C1910	FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1		P
VY00-210	C1890	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-211	1911	FORMER OLEAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1		P
VY00-212	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1		C
VY00-213	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	1	0	2	0	08.1		C
VY00-214	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1		C

VY01: ARCADIA, VALLEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*VY01-001		ARCADIA DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	C
*VY01-002	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-004		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-005		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-007	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*VY01-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-010		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-012		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

*VY01-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-014		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-017	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*VY01-018		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-020		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-021		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-022		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-023		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-024		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-025		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-027		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-028	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-029		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-030		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-031		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-032		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-033		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-034		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-035		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-036		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-037		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-038	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-039		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-040	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-041	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*VY01-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*VY01-043		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-044		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-045		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-046	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*VY01-047		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-048		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-049		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-050		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-051		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY01-052		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
VY01-053	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-057	1898	FORMER CREAMERY	11.02, 11.03	1	0	0	0	11.1.5.2	P
VY01-058	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-060	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-061	C1905	SUMMER KITCHEN	16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.05	C

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VY01-062	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-063	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-064	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-065	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-066	C1910	LUMBER YARD	12.02.04	5	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
VY01-067	C1927	PUMP HOUSE	15.01	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	C
VY01-068	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
VY01-069	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
VY01-070	1909	FORMER COMMERCIAL STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
VY01-071	C1905	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
VY01-072	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
VY01-073	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
VY01-074	1916	ARCADIA TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
VY01-075	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
VY01-076	C1911	COMMERCIAL GAR./WELDING SHOP	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.1	C
VY01-077	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-078	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-079	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-080	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-081	C1895	CHURCH (NOW 1ST. CONG.)	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
VY01-082	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-083	C1885	ARCADIA CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	5	0	02.3.1	P
VY01-084	C1875	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-085	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-086	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-087	C1923	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
VY01-088	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-089	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY01-090	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-091	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY01-092	C1890	ARCADIA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	C
VY01-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

VY02: ELYRIA, VALLEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
VY02-001	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY02-002	1888	ELYRIA TOWN HALL	04.02	2	0	0	0	04.1.5.3	P
VY02-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY02-004	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY02-005	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
VY02-006	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

APPENDICES

VY03: NORTH LOUP, VALLEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
VY03-001	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY03-002	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-003	1915	SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH	02.99, 18.04.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
VY03-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-006	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-007	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-008	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-009	C1905	NORTH LOUP WATER/POWER PLANT	15.01	1	0	1	0	09.3.2.1, 15.5.2	P
VY03-010	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-011	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-012	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-013	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY03-015	1911	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY03-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY03-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-023	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-025	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-026	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-028	C1878	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY03-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-030	C1905	EV. UNITED BRETHREN PARSONAGE	02.06.09, 18.04	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	P
VY03-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-033	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY03-034	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-035	C1920	LOUP VALLEY TRACTOR/IMPLEMENT	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
VY03-036	1940	WPA NORTH LOUP CITY OFFICE/AUD	04.02, 07.06	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	P
VY03-037	C1910	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
VY03-038	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-040	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-041	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY03-042	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
VY03-043	1921	BABCOCK COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
VY03-044	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
VY03-045	C1890	M.W.A. BUILDING	05.01, 12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
VY03-046	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
VY03-047	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
VY03-048	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
VY03-049	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
VY03-050	C1890	BLACKSMITH SHOP	10.01	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C
VY03-051	C1925	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
VY03-052	C1920	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
VY03-053	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

VY04: ORD, VALLEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*VY04-001	1919-21	VALLEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*VY04-002	C1925	ORD THEATER	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	C
*VY04-003	1908-09	BOHEMIAN HALL	18.05.05,05.01.	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	P
*VY04-004	1939	U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
*VY04-005	1901	PEOPLES UNITARIAN CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	NRHP
*VY04-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY00-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*VY04-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*VY04-009	1908-09,1913	LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP CHURCH	02.01.05,18.05.	2	2	0	0	02.1.4,06.2.1,	N
VY04-010	C1900	FORMER DEPOT (POSS. RELOCATED)	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
VY04-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-017	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-018	C1878	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-020	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-022	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-025	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-026	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
VY04-027	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

VY04-029	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-030	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-031	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-032	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-033	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-034	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-035	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-036	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-037	C1920	MAPLE MANOR APARTMENTS	12.02.04, 16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.5	P
VY04-038	C1952	LUSTRON HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-039	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-040	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-041	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-042	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-043	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-044	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-045	C1937	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-046	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
VY04-047	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-048	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-049	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-050	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
VY04-051	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-052	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-053	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-054	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-055	C1908	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-056	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-057	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-058	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
VY04-059	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY04-060	1911	1ST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
VY04-061	1921	ORD CITY HALL/FIRE DEPARTMENT	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	P
VY04-062	1928	AF & AM LODGE #103 (CITY OFFIC	05.02	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	P
VY04-063	C1920	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY04-064	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-065	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-066	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-067	C1890	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-068	C1890	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-069	C1890	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-070	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
VY04-071	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-072	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-073	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-074	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-075	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-076	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

VY04-077	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-078	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-079	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-080	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-081	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-082	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-083	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-084	C1878	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-085	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-086	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-087	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-088	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-089	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-090	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-091	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-092	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-094	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-095	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-096	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-097	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-098	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-099	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-100	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-101	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-102	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-103	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-104	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-105	1929, C1940	PUBLIC POWER & WATER BUILDING	15.01	4	0	0	0	15.6.1, 09.3.2.1	P
VY04-106	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-107	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-108	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-109	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-110	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-111	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-112	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
VY04-113	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-114	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-115	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY04-116	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY04-117	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-118	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-119	C1880	ORD CITY/CATHOLIC/CZECH CEM.	02.00,18.05.05,	0	3	1	1	02.3.1	C
VY04-120	C1952	LUSTRON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-121	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-122	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-123	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-124	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-125	C1890	ICE COMPANY BUILDING	12.01	1	0	0	0	09.5.2	C
VY04-126	C1905	OCTAGONAL HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E

VY04-127	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-128	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-129	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-130	1913	BUSSELL PARK	07.06.03.04	5	1	0	0	07.5.1	C
VY04-131	1886	1ST. NATIONAL BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
VY04-132	C1890	CLEMENT BROTHERS. LAW OFFICE	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
VY04-133	C1910	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
VY04-134	C1925	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
VY04-135	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
VY04-136	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
VY04-137	C1895	MISKO COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
VY04-138	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
VY04-139	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
VY04-140	C1927	FORMER NEBRASKA STATE BANK	15.05.04	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
VY04-141	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
VY04-142	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-143	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-144	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-145	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-146	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-147	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-148	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-149	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-150	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-151	C1900	FORMERLY EVELYN SHARP HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-152	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-153	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-154	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-155	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-156	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
VY04-157	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-158	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-159	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-160	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-161	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-162	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-163	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-164	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-165	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-166	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-167	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-168	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-169	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-170	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-171	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-172	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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VY04-173	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-174	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-175	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-176	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
VY04-177	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-178	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
VY04-179	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
VY04-180	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-181	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
VY04-182	1897, 1900,	BETHANY LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03, 18.04.02						

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